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Antennaria plantaginifolia had finely developed male flowers; we did not notice the pistillate, but have the impression that they were in condition some weeks earlier: we should like to be enlightened on this point. So early as April the 9th, we found the Aspen in this neighborhood with the pistillate catkins on several trees more advanced than the staminate on one close by.

42. *Viola pedata*, L.; var. *alba*. A white flowered variety of the Bird-foot violet was found near Flushing L. I., by C. L. Allen, of Brooklyn. It is not mentioned in Gray's Manual; "Sometimes pale or even white," T. & G. Flora; "rarely almost white," State Flora. In the specimens referred to the petals are quite white. G. T.

43. *Senebiera didyma*, Pers.—Appeared spontaneously along with *Galinsoga parviflora*, Cav., in the yard at 96 4th Ave., three years ago. T. E. A.

44. The American Journal of Science and Arts for May, contains a generous notice of our Bulletin, and a number of Botanical items of unusual interest. Mr. Bower's name has been misspelled Brown.

45. Notes and Queries.—What is the explanation of the sudden discharge of pollen from *Broussonetia*? Do the Locust and *Catalpa* propagate themselves by seed in our region?

46. *Anemone fungus*.—Several weeks since, in a wood on Bergen Neck, we noticed that nearly all the sterile fronds of *Anemone nemorosa* had a peculiar fern like appearance, and, on investigation, found on the under side a series of angular black spots, which made the likeness still stronger. It was evidently a fungized growth, and was referred by the Lyceum of Natural History to Prof. A. M. Edwards, who reports.

I found it to be *Puccinia Anemonis*, a parasite very common both here and in Europe. It is peculiar to this plant and position, so much so that with its black coloured spots upon the deeply cleft leaves, it is not to be wondered at that at one time this was taken for a fern; and even now it is sometimes known as the Conjuror or Chalgrove's fern, as Ray in his "Synopsis" (3rd edition, 1724) describes it, in company with the Maidenhair and Wallrun fern. This whole group of microscopic Fungi, infesting both plants and animals, is of extreme interest; the Brand of the Wheat, the Oidium of the Grape, as well as many diseases which "flesh is heir to," being at least, accompanied, if not caused, by these quick growing atomies. Those who desire to learn more concerning them will find profit and amusement in perusing Mr. M. C. Cooke's little "Rust, Smut Mildew, and Mould"—Hardwicke. If Botanists will send me Fungus infested plants I shall feel obliged. A. M. E.

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